

LOYD GEORGE HAS HARD TASK

Confers with Leaders for Eventual Settlement of Ireland's Problems.

EXTREMISTS LIKELY TO MAKE TROUBLE

Provisional Arrangement Until End of War Is Best That Many Hope For.

London, May 27.—David Lloyd George is devoting the week end which he generally gives to golf to meet and confer with Irish and other leaders with a view to a settlement of the Irish question. It is not expected that the grand table conference, if such a stage is reached at all, will be held for some weeks. Mr. Lloyd George desires to see the views of all interested before starting formal negotiations. While virtually everybody hopes for a settlement, it is realized that there are many difficulties.

Those most conversant with the situation believe the best Mr. Lloyd George will be able to accomplish will be an arrangement for the provisional administration of Ireland, in which all parties will be represented, to carry on the affairs of the country until the conclusion of the war.

Both Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist leader, and John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, are in a difficult position, because of the attitude likely to be taken by the extremists of their parties should they make concessions. Many Nationalists favor the total exclusion of Ulster, until such time as the Ulsterites may recognize the advantages of Home Rule and desire to come in.

Concession to Ulster.

When the Home Rule bill was before the House of Commons the government introduced an amending bill providing that each county of Ulster might vote itself out of Home Rule for a period of six years. Sir Edward Carson's answer to this was that if the time limit were removed he would submit the proposition to the people of Ulster. Later, at the Buckingham Palace conference, it was suggested to limit part of Ulster, and on this point the conference came to a deadlock. There is little change in the position to-day.

With many English Unionists pressing him to reach an agreement, Sir Edward Carson and the other Ulster leaders might be more conciliatory, but the section of the Nationalists, of which Joseph Devlin is the head, insists that the whole of Ireland must be united under one Parliament, and the Ulsterites are hardly prepared to concede that much.

Besides having to consider the views of the Devlinites, Mr. Redmond has to walk warily for fear of what the "Briarcliff" might do, and since the San Fein outbreak they might prove a general election to be the strongest party. Realizing this, they—particularly Timothy Healy—would oppose any concessions suggested by the Nationalist leader, and even fight him.

should he refuse to whittle down the original demands of the Home Rule party.

Priests Aided Rebels, Police Inspectors Swear
Dublin, May 27.—The Royal Commission inquiring into the recent Irish rebellion took the testimony to-day of Police Inspector Rutledge, who described the attacks on the Barrington Bridge police station, in Galway. Five policemen held the station, however, and the rebels finally took to flight and cover from which they were shelled by a sloop of war. Some young priests in the district cooperated with the rebels, the witness testified, but no action was taken against them. Others advised the rebels to lay down their arms.

Inspector Clayton, of the East Riding of Galway, said that the Sinn Féiners comprised shopkeepers, farmers' sons and some priests. They were armed with rifles of Italian manufacture, he said.

Inspector Hill, of Kerry, said that the ship with arms on board arrived too soon, and it was due to this, to the presence of soldiers who had been landed at the request and to the arrest of Sir Roger that no rising took place in Kerry.

GERMAN FLIERS RAID RUSSIAN AERO DEPOT

Trench Attacks in Fog Repelled, Petrograd Reports.

London, May 27.—An air raid by a German flying squadron on a Russian aeroplane station at Popenholm, on the island of Oesel, in the Gulf of Riga, is announced in a German official communication to-night, which says:

"Thursday night a German air squadron again dropped bombs on a Russian aeroplane station at Popenholm, on the island of Oesel. The squadron obtained lucky hits, mostly on the air station itself.

"In spite of a heavy fire directed against them all our aeroplanes returned safely."

Unsuccessful German attacks on trenches south of Dahlen Island under cover of fog are reported by Russian headquarters. The official statement reads:

"The enemy attacked with hand grenades and mine throwers in the region to the south of Dahlen Island. In the same region the German artillery simultaneously bombarded a section of our trenches. Afterward, taking advantage of the fog, the enemy assumed the offensive, which was stopped by our fire."

CUTS OUT HER MOTHER

"O filia pulcherrima—but never mind: the plain English of what Horace said to your beautiful mother." It remained for John Riley, of St. Louis, to render into free verse what Quintus Horatius Flaccus put into an ode some years ago in Rome—or, perhaps, it was on his Sabine farm, says "The St. Louis Globe Democrat."

Anyhow, Miss Amelia Moss, of Wellington, "cut out" her mother. She and Riley were married recently in Clayton by Justice Matthews and Mrs. Moss was a witness. She gave her consent to the marriage. Her daughter is only seventeen.

Even in defeat Mrs. Moss has the good grace to be a generous rival. She bears neither her daughter nor Moss the least ill will.

"I don't blame them," she said. "After I was divorced from my husband I met Mr. Riley, and I thought him a very nice young man. He courted me four years, and we were engaged to be married, when he saw Amelia the first time. He fell right out of love with me and in love with her. It's all right."

Riley and his bride will live with his former sweetheart mother-in-law.

PEACE ON WAY, SAYS GERARD

U. S. Ambassador Discusses Prospects in Published Interview.

SURE WHOLE WORLD I SWEARY OF WAR

Thinks Present Good German-American Relations Unlikely To Be Disturbed.

Berlin, May 27.—The American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, is convinced that peace is in sight, according to an interview published in a Munich newspaper to-day from its Berlin correspondent. Mr. Gerard is quoted as saying: "Nothing can shake my confidence that peace is on its way."

The ambassador referred to the settlement of the differences of the United States and Germany as preparing the way for President Wilson to take up the question of peace. "President Wilson," he said, "has much greater freedom of action now to deal with the immense world problem which will determine the future attitude of nearly all the countries of the globe."

"It is useless to discuss at this moment the question as to whether President Wilson's mediation is desirable or probable. In this instance facts alone must speak, and one of the most important facts is that the neutrals are probably as much interested in bringing about an early peace as the belligerents. America urgently needs peace in Europe, and for this reason alone the American government is under an obligation to its citizens to do and support everything that serves the cause of peace. A fact of chief importance is that my government is really willing to take action for the promotion of peace."

"I am very optimistic regarding the progress already made of the idea that the war should be ended, even among belligerent nations. The wise and moderate words of the German Chancellor regarding Germany's readiness to make peace movements from whatever side they come. Even though weeks or months may elapse before the thought takes tangible form, nothing can shake my confidence that peace is on its way."

Referring to the recent crisis in German-American relations, the ambassador said: "I hardly know from what quarter the present good relations between the United States and Germany could be disturbed. The establishment of good relations with Germany is one of the most important factors of the diplomatic situation now confronting the United States."

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, has decided to make no reply to the latest declaration of Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs. It is remarked that the Chancellor finds such phrases as "shameless audacity" and "liar of the first rank" little adapted to advancing the ostensible object of ministerial declarations.

SEES NO HOPE IN PEACE TALK

Diplomat Declares German-Americans Alone Can Teach Berlin Truth.

GERMANY SEEKING TO CARRY OFF LOOT

Talk Due to Her Desire to Withdraw While Victorious, Official Assesses.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 27.—"Germany is trying to get away with her loot. That is all that this peace talk amounts to now, or can amount to for some time to come."

Thus a diplomat of high standing and one thoroughly familiar with the situation of the Allied powers summed up to-day the present agitation. In his opinion the Allies are now stronger than ever before; Germany has realized the crest and is going down, and knows that if she could make peace to-day the terms would be far better than at any time in the future. He admits that the Allied nations are anxious for the war to end, but declares that they will never rest till they can be assured that the peace terms will make any similar war impossible for centuries.

There are only three conditions under which peace can come, in his opinion:

When Germany shall be stripped of every bit of her conquests and forced to pay Belgium and Serbia for the injuries she has done them.

When Germany shall undergo a change of mind which will lead her people to abandon all hope of conquest by arms, thus insuring the world against another eruption of German aggression at a time when it might be impossible to gather against it so much strength.

When the Allied powers shall be whipped into complete subjection.

Germany Wants Her Loot.

None of these situations is now in sight, he declared. Germany, he believes, is actuated by two motives in her present agitation; an attempt to shift the blame for a continuance of the war to the Allies, at the same time keeping the bulk of what she has won and insuring herself the mastery of Europe; and a more pressing desire to draw out of the slaughter before the growing strength of the Allied armies and the weakening of her own forces, by loss of men and the pressure of the blockade, bring a complete and crushing defeat.

The support which the peace agitation is receiving in this country this diplomat lays to two causes—the lack of knowledge that a peace to-day would give breathing time to prepare for a resumption of the struggle whenever Germany was ready to resume her career and the desire of certain politicians to make capital with the German sympathizers here.

"Germany's dream of conquest is at the bottom of the whole trouble," he said. "She has thought that she could seize by force of arms rights and land belonging to other peoples. Peace cannot come till she learns that she cannot do this. This does not mean that she must be 'crushed,' but it does mean that she must win nothing. If she should be allowed to gain the slightest advantage from this war she would feel that her whole course—her violation of treaties, her policy of frightfulness, her murder of non-combatants on the open seas, the whole brutal attempt to play the bandit among nations—had been providentially justified. The Allies, for the sake of civilization, can never allow that."

Allies Won't Surrender.

"We have nowhere near reached the end of the war. Germany is still strong, and nothing in her peace talk has suggested for a minute any other terms than a surrender of part of the loot if she will be permitted to get away with the rest. The Allies have suffered terribly, but they believe that for them to surrender means national death."

"The neutrals would help the Allies if they understood that peace to-day would mean their own enslavement, their subjection to 'kultur' at the point of the bayonet."

"If Germany's spirit were changed her conquests would take care of themselves. If peace is to come at all from this country it will have to come not through President Wilson's speeches, but through the action of the German-Americans. They have the chance to teach their friends in to fatherland the truth."

"The German people are being ridden by the military party, of which the Crown Prince is the head. No wonder they are sacrificing men by the hundred thousand to give the Crown Prince prestige! Military power lives by conquest. There you have the whole philosophy that brought on this war and that has conducted it."

"If the German-Americans could only see these things and show them to their fellow countrymen! That would end the war. The Germans here have every chance to learn. They know how the rest of the world views the Kaiser's career. They ought not to be deceived by the kind of lies and excuses that pass current in the censored brains inside the empire. Germany has got to learn that she can have no peace as a conqueror."

LINCOLN SAILS; SURE HE'LL BE BACK SOON

Spy Off to Face Trial as Forger in England.

A pair of eyes gazed out between bars in a specially constructed cell on the top deck of the Anchor liner Caneconia as she swept out from her pier into the North River at noon yesterday.

The eyes were those of Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, former member of the British Parliament and self-confessed international spy, who is returning to London to face a charge of forgery.

"I'll be back in three months to lecture on my experiences in this country and my incarceration in the Raymond Street Jail," said Lincoln confidently before the ship departed.

Lincoln will be the guest throughout the sea voyage of two Scotland Yard detectives, who took him from the Raymond Street Jail to the boat Friday night.

Interned Aviator Again Escapes.

Paris, May 27.—Eugene Gilbert, the French aviator who was interned in Switzerland last August on being compelled by lack of gasoline to land after a raid on Friedrichshafen, escaped for the third time on Thursday. The "Petit Parisien" has information that M. Gilbert has reached Italy.

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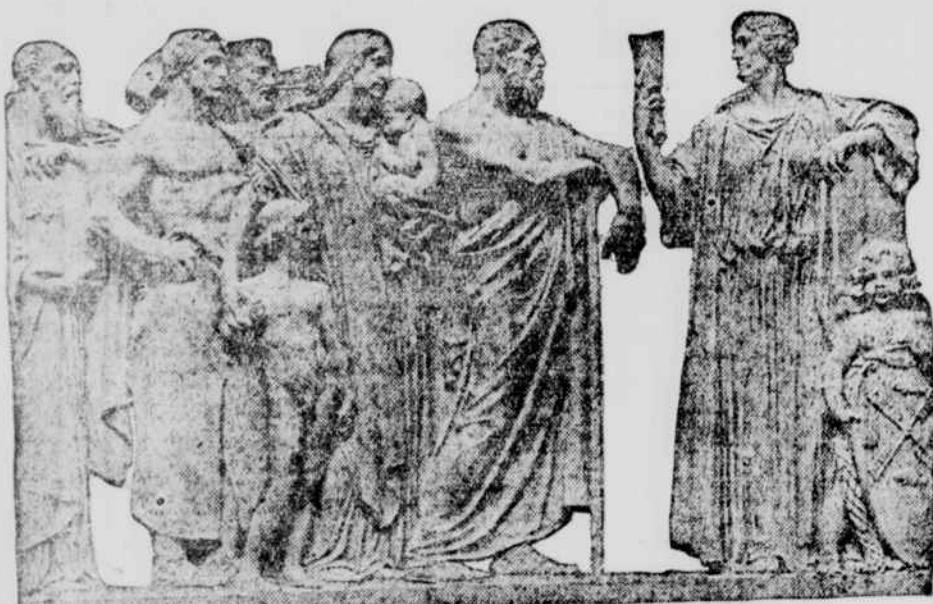
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